THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

J. J. SWEARINGEN, } EDITORS.
JAS. BARNES, }
W. M. CORMACHAN, Business Manager.
PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 59 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
Gazette Edition, by mail, per year.....$6 00
Weekly Edition, do. do. 3 00
Served by Carriers, Morning or Evening, per week.....15

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 44. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homeopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

The President's Veto.
Andrew Johnson thinks that the white, as well as the black man, should use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

Shirting Muslin and Irish Linen.
A full line at less than Eastern prices, purchased before the late advance, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Yard Wide Sheeting 25 Cents.
Fine Shirting 25c.; extra quality and wide do, 31c.; good fast colored prints, 18c., all the very best makes 25c., at Barker's & Co., 59 Market street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
for preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh.

Great Sale
Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will star, commencing this day some $50,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season at such prices as will command their immediate sale at Barker's, & Co., 59 Market street.

Blankets and Flannels,
White and colored, all the popular makes, at very low prices, to close them out, on the north east corner of Fourth and Market street.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Prints and Ginghams,
The only fresh and full stock in the city, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market street.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Judge Meigs,
Secretary of American Ins., New York, says There is emphatically but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. I am thoroughly satisfied of the fact, and have recently purchased one for my own family.
wsdw

Trusses, Shoulder Braces,
and supporters, can be found in great variety and at lower prices than can be had elsewhere in the city, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
William Forrest.

Double Width Delaines,
Of every shade of color. One case opened this morning, and will be sold by the piece as low as they can be purchased from any importer in New York, and at retail at a very small advance; all new and brilliant shades of color Remember, we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Pearls and Rubies.
White teeth cropping from out of rings of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations. To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Give Nature a Lift.
People expect too much of Nature. They trifle with their health and their constitutions, and then they are surprised that they fall sick.
The pressure of constant mental or bodily labor upon the animal powers is tremendous. Very few systems and constitutions can bear up against this pressure unassisted. Add to this the unhealthy influences which lurk unseen in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the artificial heat with which we endeavor to chase away the cold and narrow-searching moisture of winter, and it would seem to require almost superhuman vigor to keep in perfect health at this rigorous season without reinforcing the physical energies.
But how reinforce them? Certainly not with adulterated stimulants. There is no poison in the outer air, or in the atmosphere of furnace heated rooms, or workshops, or factories, so pernicious as those deadly-burning fluids.
Why use them, when

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

a vegetable tonic without alloy, are everywhere obtainable. Nothing has ever been offered to the feeble and debilitated so harmless in its nature, so powerful in its invigorating effects, as this celebrated

STOMACHIC AND ALTERATIVE.

In the army and the navy, in new settlements, and in crowded cities, by old and young, rich and poor, it is used as a

PROTECTIVE AND RESTORATIVE MEDICINE,

with the most gratifying results.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

From Nashville---Violent Proceedings of the Legislature.
Nashville, Feb. 20.—The river is rising, with ten feet of water on the shoals.
Cotton is more active to-day and prices are very firm, at 22@23½c.
An unknown man was found dead this afternoon in front of the warehouse of French & Son, Front street. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from exposure.
The Speaker of the House has ordered that absenting members shall be brought into the Legislature by force, if they will not come voluntarily.
The session to-day was one of stormy arguments and angry discussion, caused by the compelled attendance of several members of the conservative party, who, it was alleged, purposely stayed away to prevent the House having a quorum. It was reported in the House this morning, Col. Shafer, member holding the post, would, if the absence of members continued, use military force to compel attendance.

Action of Congress Endorsed by Union Members of Ohio Legislature.
Columbus, O., Feb. 20.—A caucus to-night of the Union members of the Legislature unanimously adopted the following:
"*Resolved*, That in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress we recognize an exposition of our principles that made us a party and saved our country throughout the late rebellion, and we tender such Representatives our hearty support."
The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus to-night and endorsed President Johnson's veto.

Billiard Tournaments.
Memphis, Feb. 19.—The Billiard Tournament still continues, and excites little interest. First game to-night, carom of 500 points, between Choate, of Cincinnati, and Meyers, of Memphis; Meyers 500, Choate, 482. Second simultaneous game between Brown, of Nashville, and Barrett, of Memphis; Barrett, 500; Brown, 320. Third French caram of 50 points, between Roberts and Kavanaugh; Roberts, 50; Kavanaugh, 18.

The Vote and the Democracy.
New Haven, Conn., Feb. 20.—The Democracy of this city are firing thirty-six guns in honor of President Johnson and his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Salute in Honor of the Veto.
Manchester, N. H., February 20.—One hundred guns were fired here to-night in honor of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

FOREIGN RELATIONS SATISFACTORY.

LETTER FROM THE LATE ADMIRAL FAREIA.

Foreign Markets, &c.

Portland, Feb. 20—1:30, A. M.—The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool, February 8th, via Londonderry on the 9th, has arrived.

Great Britain.—Queen Victoria opened Parliament on the 6th. Her speech expresses satisfaction at the successful termination of the American war, and the abolition of slavery, and says that the correspondence relative to rebel cruisers, will be laid before Parliament.

The proposed address of the French Senate, in reply to the Emperor's speech repudiates the idea that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico, under the American menace.

The United States war steamers Casandisgua and Shenandoah arrived at Madeira January 21st, from Boston.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 7th were unimportant. Mr. Potter, in the House of Commons, moved for a copy of the correspondence relative to the removal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy in Jamaica, and the circumstances connected with the Morant Bay lock-up case. The motion was agreed to.

Lord Dufferin remains in the Ministry, and Lord Edmund Hartingdon as Under secretary of War.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* announces St. Aufield's appointee of the Under Secretaryship of India.

Lord Stanhope died on the 7th.

The Dublin police had discovered a Fenian armory in that city.

The circular of Guidon & Co., Liverpool, shows that the exports of British textile fabrics from that port for New York, during January, are greatly in excess of any previous year. Referring to this statement, the *Times'* city article says it is stated that thus far, during February there is a considerable decrease in shipments, and that the decrease is expected to continue, owing to fulfilments of contracts and the absence of French orders coming forward.

Spain and Chili.—The London *Times* publishes a translation of a letter from the late Admiral Fargia, written just before his suicide, to a friend in Europe. It shows that he was overwhelmed with the loss of having inflicted the calamity of war on two friendly nations. He says: "This letter will convey to you the news of my death. The errors of judgment, and not of will, with which I have unfortunately misguided the government of my Queen, can't have any other explation. I have been unjust and prejudiced against Tovera. Request him to pardon me. He did not know this republic better than any one class, and his advice and proceedings were ever safe and sound. It is the just desire of our country to embrace the first moment to make peace with Chili."

A telegram from Rotterdam says the Chilian privateer Independencia remains at Temeuse, closely watched by a Dutch frigate.

In the Spanish Senate, during a debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech, the Minister of State said the recognition of Italy by Spain had no significance beyond the renewal of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. An amendment which had been proposed, regretting the recognition of the Italian Kingdom, was rejected by one hundred against seventy-five votes.

France.—The Corps Legislatif, by a vote of one hundred and fifty-eight to fifty-eight, resolved that the proposals of the Minister of Finance relative to the augmentation of the sinking fund should be referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Bourse firmer. Rentes 67f. 50c.

The Duchess.—A public meeting recently held at Altoona to consider the state of the Dutchies, has given rise to a correspondence between the two great German powers. Austria expresses her decided approval of the proceedings of the meeting.

India.—The mails of January 13th from Bombay, and January 7th from Calcutta, had been received. The news is unimportant.

Cape of Good Hope.—Mails from Table Bay to January 2d had been received. The Basuto war continued unchanged in Natal. The Colenso difficulty was still unsettled.

The January mails from various parts of West and East Africa were received. The news is devoid of interest. Trade was very dull at all the ports, except at Bojtunah, where it was brisk.

London Money Market.—The discount market was without any change.

The bank rate remains at eight per cent., and in the open market the quotation is only fractionally lower. Funds are dull but steady.

The following is a summary of the news dispatched by the steamer City of Baltimore:

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 6th. Prayer was read by the Lord Chancellor. She opens by announcing the approaching marriage of the Princess Helena, and regretting the death of the Queen of Belgium. She says the foreign relations are satisfactory, and the recent meetings of French and English fleets tended to confirm the existing friendship. She rejoices that the American civil war has been successfully terminated, and that the people are wisely repairing its ravages. The abolition of slavery calls forth her cordial sympathy and congratulations. It is also satisfactory to state that the slave trade on the African coast had been reduced to very narrow limits.

The correspondence relative to injuries to American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag, will be laid before Parliament. Satisfaction is expressed at the renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil, and regret at the Spanish-Chilian difficulty, but the good offices of England and France have been accepted. Treaties with Austria and Japan are referred to with satisfaction.

The deplorable events in Jamaica are referred to with regret, and the measures taken in the matter are detailed. Proceedings still in progress in North America for confederation are watched with interest, and great importance is attached to the object. Great concern is expressed for the cattle plague, and deep sympathy for the sufferers. The Fenian conspiracy is referred to as adverse alike to authority, property, and religion. The authority of law has been warmly and impartially vindicated. Reference is then made to sundry local measures, including one on reform.

A warm debate ensued in both Houses on the Government's course in regard to the cattle plague. An amendment censuring the Government was moved in the House of Lords, but was withdrawn, and the address in reply to the speech was passed. Debate in the Commons stands adjourned.

London, Feb. 9.—The *Times'* city article says the discount market is without alteration, the demand being steady both at bank and elsewhere. On the Stock Exchange money was in rather better supply yesterday, at 6½@6¾ per cent.

Liverpool, February 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday, the O'Donoughue moved an amendment to the address, declaring it the duty of Ministers to examine into the causes of dissatisfaction, and remove them. After a general debate on Fenianism, the amendment was rejected by 366 to 25, and the address agreed to.

The steamer Hecla left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th, direct for Boston.

Secretary Cardwell has resigned the office of Secretary of State for India.

The *Times* warmly eulogizes Mr. Wood's official career.

Cotton had advanced ¾d for American, while other descriptions were ⅛@⅛d lower. Sales of the week, 70,000 bales; sales on Friday, 15,000 bales, the market closing with buyers demanding a further advance. Breadstuffs very dull and tending downwards. Provisions steady. Lard advancing. Consols 90⅝@90⅞; Five-Twenties, 67¼@67⅝; Illinois Central Shares, 74¼@75; Erie Shares, 54¼@55⅜. The Bullion in the Bank of England increased £119,990.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

VIEWS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

New York, Feb. 19.—The following are extracts from the morning press regarding President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill:

The *World* says: "President Johnson has nobly sustained his character for steadiness of purpose and political courage by the veto he sent to the Senate yesterday of the bill for the enlarging of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The consideration of the most immediate interest is the likelihood of the veto being effective. Can the bill be passed by two-thirds of both Houses over the veto, and become a law over the veto of the President? We think it can not; but the question is not so entirely free from doubt as to set the public anxiety at rest till the trial has been made."

The *Tribune* says: "We deeply regret this, and we think he will live to regret it even more deeply—for this veto will be understood by the best in both parties, and ruthlessly at the South, as giving licenses to any abuse and oppression of the blacks that white malignity can devise."

The *Times* says: "That veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the Executive and Congress, on the primary object of the bill. In no essential point is the President at variance, either with the majority in Congress or with the country, so far as the claims of the freedmen are concerned. He seeks to reach the end aimed at in the vetoed bill by other and what he deems less critical agencies. It will, therefore, be for Congress and the country to weigh carefully the objections offered, and as least to respect, if they cannot concur with them, the grounds on which the Executive's veto is based."

The *Herald* says "The Freedmen's Bureau Bill has at the hands of President Johnson, met with the fate which it deserved. His general arguments and his specifications against the bill are considered convincing and conclusive."

Government Barracks Burned.
Cincinnati, Feb. 20.—The extensive Government barracks at Chattanooga were destroyed by fire on Saturday, with all the contents.
In the Kentucky Legislature adjourned yesterday

XXXIXth CONGRESS.---FIRST SESSION.

Freedmen's Bureau Bill in the Senate

FAILS TO RECEIVE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

Washington, February 20, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wade offered a resolution to amend the Constitution by rendering the President of the United States ineligible to a second election.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire how far the lately rebellious States had conformed to the requirements of the President's Reconstruction policy.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented the petition of the Assistant Assessors, asking increased compensation, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wade introduced the following joint resolution as an amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as part of said Constitution.

Article—The executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and shall not again be eligible to that office during the term of his natural life. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, who shall not again be eligible to the office of President of the United States during the term of his national life. Whenever Congress may by law provide for the case of removal by death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President declaring what officer shall then act as President again officer shall not again be eligible to the office of President during the term of his national life.

Mr. Wade spoke at some length in favor of the proposed amendment.

At one o'clock the Chair announced that the morning hour having expired the unfinished business of yesterday; which was the bill returned by the President with his exceptions to it, was before the Senate.

Mr. Davis, in a written document, reviewed the main features of the bill, reiterating his objections heretofore presented at length, and complimenting the President upon his action in returning a bill deemed to be an unconstitutional, subversive of an early reconstruction, unfraternal, impolitic measure. He produced authorities and considerations showing the propriety in certain circumstances of Presidential vetoes, and declared his firm conviction of the necessity of such action in the present case.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks, Mr. Trumbull, the originator of the vetoed bill, took the floor. He expressed his regret at the President's veto, and said it had been his desire that the various Departments of the Government should unite in a common effort for the restoration of the States. He claimed his only purpose had been to carry out such measures as should protect loyal refugees and freedmen in the rebellious States, and proposed such measures would harmonize with the views of the Executive, who had declared in his message that Congress should do its duty in according equal and exact rights to all men.

Mr. Trumbull was greatly surprised that a bill designed for such purposes should be returned as unconstitutional. He had been an active part in the passage of the bill, he felt called upon to vindicate himself from having urged it in unconstitutional and at variance with the condition of the country which was declared to be. He said the bill was not an original measure, and did not enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, but was merely amendatory of the act already existing. It does little more than give the sanction of the law to what is already being done, without any statute or provision.

The Freedmen's Bureau already exists Courts are held by the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the entire country where that Bureau has any operation. Military authority laws inconsistent, it is believed, with the safety of the Government or incompatible with military operations, while at this time in those states. The object of the bill was to continue in existence the Freedmen's Bureau, not permanently—all such intent was disavowed during the discussion of the bill.

No time is specified in the bill as to when it shall cease to operate, nor is it customary to insert such clauses in any law, but it is declared that it should operate until otherwise provided by law. It is not intended that the bill shall go into states and control the domestic affairs of these states. It is simply a bill designed to provide not for four millions of emancipated slaves or refugees, but only for the indigent, for many would become self supporting. Thousands of Union men were driven from their homes all over the South. This was particularly the case in Tennessee. They had property nor clothing. They flocked around our armies during the whole progress of the war, and were fed by our supplies of food, with the freedmen. While these people were gathering around our armies on the third of March, 1865, Congress passed a law to systematize the clothing and feeding of these destitute refugees, and place them under the charge of a special department of the military establishment, called the Freedmen's Bureau. There are still on our hands some of these helpless people who must be provided for. There has been saved to the Government millions of money by the establishment of a system through which employment has been found for these people.

An amendment has been adopted to the Constitution, declaring that slavery shall not exist. By virtue of that amendment hundreds of thousands have become free, in the midst of a hostile population, without any of this world's goods, without any supplies of any kind. Something must be done to take care of these people. The Freedmen's Bureau has not had jurisdiction over these four millions of people. Its work has been confined to a very small compass.

This measure which comes to us denounced as unconstitutional, as a great piece charity, is designed only for the employment of those destitute, ignorant, unprovided for people, who are few in number compared with the great number of blacks in the whole country, and not simply for freedmen and for refugees. More white refugees in many instances, have received support and supplies from this freedmen's bureau than the blacks.

The President, in his veto message, says the act which was passed to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees in the month of March last, has not yet expired. By the terms of the act it was to continue during the war, and one year thereafter. So far as the conflict of arms is concerned, all admit the war ceased when the last rebel army laid down its arms. That was some time in May, when the rebel army in Texas surrendered. I do not hold that the consequences of war are over, but the war of rebellion is over, and this Bureau must expire in May next according to the act of March, 1865.

The veto message says it was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in time of war. At that time, most of these States were under rebel control, and the Freedman's Bureau could only take charge of such freedmen and refugees as came within the lines of the army. When the war had progressed and the slaves of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina were made free by constitutional amendment, was it not proper that the Freedmen's Bureau should be so framed as to embrace the benefits of the bill? It would as a few who had come within our lines when the bill was enacted.

The President says the bill proposes to establish military jurisdiction over all parts of the United states containing refugees and freedmen. The bill contains no such clause. It is a misapprehension of the bill. The bill says: The President shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all the employees and officers of this bureau, in the exercise of duties imposed by this act. The bill makes the Freedmen's Bureau a part of the War Department. It makes the officers and agents amenable to the rules and articles of war. Does that extend military jurisdiction over the whole country? Did anybody suppose the whole country where they were, was under military jurisdiction? The bill extends the military jurisdiction nowhere. It only places under military jurisdiction, those persons belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau, who, nearly all of them, are now under military jurisdiction. The next objection of the President, which Mr. Trumbull noticed, was that that the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties and parishes in the states where refugees and freedmen are to be found. He denied that it was left to the bureau to say such number, notwithstanding it was provided in the bill that they might be appointed. He said it would be an abuse of power entrusted to the President.

Mr. Trumbull continued in reply to the objection that this bill establishes military jurisdiction in civil cases, and denying that it places any persons under military jurisdiction not now existing. The officers of the Bureau were officers of the army, now holding military commissions by the authority of the President. A short time since, in Georgia, two citizens were arraigned for a crime before the military commission. These culprits being found guilty, were sentenced to death and only by the authoritative interposition of the President himself. Was it unconstitutional to do so by virtue of a law of Congress what is being done every day without one.

In the connection he referred to several orders affecting persons and property in the Southern States. He reviewed the objection that the act would establish a permanent trank for public administration, and a system of enlarged powers. He denied that its establishment was permanent, or that its powers were greatly enlarged.

He propounded to show the relative degree of power confided by the two bills, and the misapprehension under which he presumed the President had labored. He declared that not the fortieth part of the four millions had ever received aid of the bureau, and quoted from Gen. Howard's report to show that but ninety thousand negroes had been aided by the bureau, seven thousand whites, and that the number was constantly decreasing.

He alluded to the testimony of Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Tennessee, showing the significance of two hundred orphan children and aged persons were the only negroes receiving aid—and that of twenty-five thousand persons fed, seventeen thousand five hundred were whites. The effect of the bureau, he asserted, was to decrease the cost of supporting both freedmen and refugees, and it had undeniably had this effect.

In reply to the allegation of the President that while freedmen should be protected it should be through the civil power of courts he referred to the enactments of the Legislature of Mississippi, which prohibited the holding or leasing of land by freedmen, and in other respects infringing on their natural rights in some localities. They were not permitted to hire themselves out without the consent of their former masters.

In considering the last objection, the absence of Representatives of States admitted by its provisions, he held that it was valid. Congress had no right to pass a law levying direct taxation upon these States, nor right to declare these States in rebellion, or enact a law to blockade their ports.

In conclusion, he said he thought he was acting in harmony with the President in his efforts in perfecting the bill, that it was not only constitutional and necessary to carry out the very provisions of that constitution, that the President, if the freedmen would be tyrannized over and enslaved.

The question being called for, the chair announced that the yeas and nays being taken upon the passage of the bill, the following which the yeas and nays were ordered by the constitution, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Snull, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle and Willey—19. Absent, Foote and Wright.

The chair announced that the number voting in the affirmative being less than two-thirds the bill had failed. This announcement was greeted with loud hisses from the colored gallery, and mingled applause and hisses from other parts of the galleries.

The chair ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was done, and the Senate at five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stevens, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution that in order to close agitation on a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government as well as to quiet the uncertainty which exists in the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no senators or Representatives shall be admitted into Congress from either of the said States, until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation.

Mr. Grinder obtained leave to have read a minority report concluding with a resolution declaring that the States of Tennessee is entitled to representation, and that her representatives be hereby admitted to seats in Congress on qualifying themselves according to law.

Mr. Stevens said there was an earnest disposition until yesterday to inquire and to see whether they could admit that State to representation, but since yesterday there has been such a state of things as to induce the Committee to consider it wholly put out of their power to proceed further without surrendering the rights of this body to the usurpation of another power. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, amid calls of order, declared against the passage of this resolution under the gag law rule.

Mr. Stevens objected to Mr. Grinder's making the report. He said the reason he called for there was an earthquake around us, and he trembled and dare not yield. There was much excitement and calls to order during the proceedings.

Mr. Stevens having moved the previous question on the resolution, Messrs. Eldridge, Johnson, Chanler and others, sought to save it by moving to adjourn. The attempt to do so was decided in the negative by yeas and nays.

Mr. Eldridge, said he and his friends would stop these dilatory motions, if Mr. Stevens would withdraw the demand for the previous question, so that the resolution might be debated.

Mr. Stevens said he sat there forty-eight hours in 1861, when the rebels went out, and he could now stand it for thirty-six hours longer. These parliamentary tactics were then resumed.

5:30 P. M.—The opposition are still engaged, up to this hour, in making dilatory motions to defeat a vote on the previous question pending resolution. At last Mr. Fink withdrew his motion that the resolution be laid on the table. Under operation of the previous question it was passed, by a majority of 46.

At 7:15 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

No Reduction of the Tax on Whisky.

PLOT TO RELEASE CONVICTS IN NEW YORK &c., &c., &c.

New York, Feb. 20.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says there is great excitement there to-day on the probable action of Congress respecting the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The galleries of the Senate are densely packed with an eager audience. Senator Foote is detained at home by sickness. The friends of Senator Morgan assert that he will vote for the bill, and the chances seem rather in favor of its passage over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote, but the result is very doubtful. It has transpired that a majority of the Cabinet was in favor of the veto message. It was supported by Secretaries Seward, McCulloch and Welles, and it is said Denalson The other members were opposed to it.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The Ways and Means Committee this morning voted not to change the tax on whisky. The tax, therefore, will remain at two dollars a gallon.

A scheme to release all the Tombs prisoners has been discovered. One of the convicts obtained a key, with which he opened the locked his cell and the doors of other cells. The plan is said to have been a plot in which a number of prisoners were concerned, but it was discovered and frustrated. No one escaped.

The Columbus, Ga., *Sun*, gives the particulars of an emeute in the streets of that city between the negro soldiers and the inhabitants, in which one negro was killed and several whites badly wounded.

The Savannah *Herald* says: The Georgia Senate passed a resolution appointing a commission to proceed to Washington and request the withdrawal of negro troops from the State.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says that the statement that a steamer left Augusta with negroes for Cuba is a falsehood.

The Keenan Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about fifty thousand dollars. The disaster was caused by the burning of a defective flue, thus causing an explosion. No. 15 Cedar street, occupied by Kirwin, Hopkins and other cotton brokers, was burned this afternoon. Loss eighty thousand dollars.

Gold closed at 137¼.

There are reports of the appearance of a disease among the cattle resembling Rinderpest, in Montgomery county, Pa. The State Senate has appointed a special committee to make an investigation. The disease first made its appearance in the spring of 1865, and since then a very large number of cattle have died. It has every appearance of Rinderpest, and the County Medical Society and the Agricultural Society are investigating it.

A dispatch from Washington says: Political circles are filled with rumors of the resignation of Secretary Stanton, as the natural consequence of the President's position on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The following is additional news by the Moravian:

Three soldiers and seven civilians had been arrested at Connemara, charged with Fenianism. On closing the special Commission for the Fenians' trial at Dublin, the Judges highly complimented the jurors for their conduct, and other jurors claimed the whole course adopted had been marked with moderation and justice, and would be approved by the country.

Lengthy details are published of a great entertainment to be given on the 18th of January to General Clay, the American Minister at Russia, who is returning to Washington, by the corporation and merchants of Glasgow.

STATES OF REBELLIOUS STATES.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

REBELS PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Prize Money Ready for Distribution.

New York, February 20.—The *Herald's* correspondent says:—An important decision was recently rendered by the Supreme Court. During the rebellion, all cases from the rebellious States were laid aside by the Court, but now, the rebellion being terminated, it was proposed to resume the consideration of such cases. Based on this question all the Supreme Justices voted in the affirmative, Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting. It is claimed that this decision is, in effect, a legal endorsement, by the Supreme Judicial tribunal of the republic, that the lately rebellious States now occupy their former position in the Union.

The *Herald's* special says: Assistant Secretary Chandler yesterday returned to Washington.

Warn Davis, an ex-rebel brigadier general, and E. M. Yerzer, editor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, have been pardoned by the President.

The *Tribune's* special says: General Terry has arrived in Washington.

Orders were issued yesterday for distribution to the crews of the following vessels by the Treasury Department: Corauhia, Princess Royal, Fort Jackson, American Flag, Flamboro, and Commodore.

The *World's* special says: The recent order of Gen. Spinner, in reference to the return of deposits, it is said, will involve one New York City National Bank in the payment of one return alone of $68,000.

The Supreme Court yesterday ordered that the test oath case exparte be reargued on the second proximo.

Freight via the Grand Trunk Railway.
Toronto, C. W., Feb. 20.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company have issued a circular notifying their shippers that in consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, they have decided for the present to give the preference to shipments of freight for the United States.

Wire Bridges Across Broadway.
New York, Feb. 20.—The Board of Aldermen yesterday appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of spanning Broadway at different points with wire bridges.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Polygamist Officials Removed.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Lieut. Gen. Grant with several members of his staff, started this evening at seven o'clock for New York, to receive the portrait of Gen Scott, to be presented by the Union League of that city.

The Cabinet was fully represented, and held quite a long session. None were admitted to the Executive chamber to-day, the President having given instructions to allow no one to enter while the Cabinet is in session.

The Mormon officials in Utah territory are all being removed, besides a new district attorney recently confirmed by the senate. Secretary McCulloch has, on recommendation of Gov. Durkee, Chief Justice Titus, of Utah, and Speaker Colfax, appointed two prominent Gentiles of Salt Lake, Messrs. Lee and Gilbert, United States assessors and collector in place of two polygamists who have held these offices, and who were living in open defiance of the anti-polygamy law.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Haunted House on Fifth and Carpenter—The Community wild with Excitement—The Bubble Bursted—Singular and Fatal Accident—Meeting of the Union Literary Associations of Pennsylvania—The Address by Charles W. Brooke, Esq.—A Literary Gem—Business of the City, and the Spring Trade —Cold Weather—Navigation Stopped—Oil Stocks—Stock Swindlers Arrested —Monetary Matters—The City Railway Question still Agitated—Forney Trying to make it a Local Issue—The Danger of Walking the Streets of this City—Rioters in the Vaults under the Side Walks—Shooting of Marie Moore, the Shatorial Queen—Nautical and Dramatic Squibs, etc.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1866.

The bedizened denizens of the region of 5th and Carpenter streets, and in fact of the whole city, have for the past two weeks been *alarmingly* exercised by the supposed presence, in the house of a respectable family in that locality of a ghost. Divers and various pranks and maneuvers incomprehensible, and singularly mystifying were indulged in by his ghostship. Furniture, glass and crockery ware were handled, apparently, "without gloves." Bibles and other books were hurled at ministers' heads. Spiritual meetings were held and prayers were said for the purpose of "laying" the ghost, but he did not seem to be much on the "lay." We visited the "diggings," with an intelligent reporter, we admit, but saw nothing but an excited set of people, and a posse of police trying to keep order. At length, when the excitement had gained its acme, the house girl confessed that she was the author of all the mischief and so, like all similar manifestations when traced up, the bubble burst. The girl was sent to the House of Refuge.

Dr. W. E. Mount, of Cincinnati, met with an accident on Fourth street, on Friday last, from the effects of which he died, at the Girard House, on Saturday morning. In attempting to cross the street, he came in contact with the shaft of a buggy that was coming down at an unlawful speed, the shaft striking him back of the left ear, causing his death as before stated. The driver was committed to answer the charge of homicide.

The different literary societies of the state, had a grand Union entertaining at the Academy of Music, last Thursday evening. The opening address was delivered by Charles W. Brooke, Esq., a young lawyer of this city, of great ability. The address, entitled "Individualism," was a perfect gem. The speaker seemed to say everything necessary, and nothing superfluous. During the whole time of its delivery, a universal stillness reigned. The language, so beautifully elegant, and the elocution and delivery done with such ease and grace, seemed to thrill through the audience. I doubt much, if there is a more refined speaker, or a more correct reader in the county. The other exercises were very good, many of them well written, but the address, for chasteness and correctness was shown to improve, and many of them may make orators yet.

The business of the city is beginning to look up. We have had a very fine sleighing, and come in pretty plentifully, but they are busying sparingly.

The cold snap of last week effectually stopped navigation. But as change has been the order this winter we are now having a rainy season, which promises another freshet.

Oil stocks are excited, and a few oil territory dailies. Several parties have been arrested here lately for swindling operations in stocks. There are nine cases pending in court now.

Money is tight and is likely to remain so until after Congress adjourns. The *Press* is still agitating the city railway question and it is said that Forney intends to make it a local issue for self aggrandisement.

I am reliably informed that the boxes of printing offices and banks, are being placed in the vaults under the side walks. It is said in walking twenty blocks in a certain prominent thoroughfare, you will pass over a dozen boilers. Don't go there during a fire. No wonder men get their lives insured here.

Skating has been good for the last week. And Miss Carrie Moore, the "Skating Queen," has been showing some of our amateurs touches they never dreamed of. Thousands flocked to see her, but one of the popular Parks, on Saturday evening. As she has been in your city, I need not go into details.

The Theatres and Music Halls are "running" to full houses, but I will speak more fully of them in my next, this is already long enough.

Anawas.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

Another Infanticide---Escape of the Mother.

On Thursday last a case of infanticide was brought to light at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Paisley, widow, corner of Penn and Wilkins street. It appears from the statement of Mrs. Paisley, that some two or three months since she engaged a girl named Anna Hickman, to assist with the housework. As Mrs. Paisley had not been about the house much of late, she never suspected that there was anything wrong with the girl until Saturday week last when she discovered her condition. On Tuesday morning, during Mrs. Paisley's absence, the girl was delivered of a child, which, it is supposed, was born dead. She then left the house, and has not been seen since. Mrs. Paisley, however, it was discovered that she had fled during the night, but none knew where. There had been no person visiting her, and as she was so ill the previous day as to be scarcely able to raise her head from the pillow. It was considered as simply impossible for her to escape.

The search for the body of the child was then renewed, and it was found under a pile of feathers in the garret. It, having been tightly wrapped up in one of her skirts. Coroner Clawson empannelled a jury, when the above facts were elicited. A *post mortem* was made by Dr. Geo. H. McCook, who testified that the deceased was a fully developed female child; the lungs had been taken out, and freely breathed in water, carrying the heart with them, and proving beyond doubt that the child had been born alive. The umbilical cord had been ruptured, as if by violence, and had been bought in and tied. The fact of this impression that the child might have bled to death. The jury then found a verdict to the effect that the infant came to its death either from injuries received at the hands of its mother, or from her neglect in not providing suitable accommodations for its birth. There seems to be very little doubt that the mother was the only agent in the unnatural affair, and that she had carried the child to the cellar and secreted it there, probably after it had died from hemorrhage. The police are endeavoring to find the whereabouts of the guilty woman, with a view of having her brought to trial.

Oil Swindling Operation.

Among the latest instances of oil swindling we hear of the following from the P

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FOURTEEN CENTS per week.

THE VETO.

Yesterday we laid before our readers the message of President JOHNSON to the Senate containing his objections to the bill which originated in that body for the enlargement of the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau; but withheld comments in order that we might fully consider the matter before giving expression to that disapproval which we cannot restrain.

That the President is armed by the Constitution with a negative upon all bills passed by Congress is beyond dispute. His powers in this particular are exceedingly broad. They are not restricted to defending the Constitution from infraction, and setting up barriers to hasty legislation. The President has a clear right to veto any bill of which he disapproves, either in whole or in part. Eminent statesmen, it is true, have endeavored to confine the presidential prerogative within narrower limits; but their arguments have been based on what ought, in common prudence, to have been the constitutional provision, rather than on the plain meaning of the words. Hence it is not our purpose to dispute the right of the President to veto the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, but to review, to some extent, the reasons he assigns for so doing.

First, then, he objects to the bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional. This objection has became so usual a resort, in efforts to defeat all sorts of measures, that it has ceased, among sensible people, to command respect. In England, it was so common for public men to protest stoutly their patriotic intentions, that a profound observer, with a dash of cynicism in his disposition, said he always suspected a man of scoundrelism who began by vaunting his patriotism. It would be an excess to say as much, in this country, of men who set themselves up as champions of the Constitution; but that line of argumentation has been so overworked that it has ceased to inspire respect. When the secessionists were conspiring the destruction of the Government, they masked their traitorous purposes by professions of unbounded zeal for the Constitution. Now that they have been conquered, they renew their deceitful adulation of that instrument; not that they love it any better than before, but are anxious to obtain the largest possible liberties under it, in order to wage more successfully a covert warfare against its spirit and operation. So, short of this extreme, every man who wants to maintain an old abuse, or prevent a wholesome improvement, sets up the plea that the Constitution is in danger.

Where was President JOHNSON'S fear of invading the Constitution when he exercised authority to compel the Southern States to ratify the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery? When he insisted on the repudiation of the rebel debt? When he demanded of the seceding States "irreversible guarantees" for the protection of the emancipated slaves? When he appointed eleven Provisional Governors for as many rebel States? When he ordered constitutional conventions to be held in those States and dictated what should be put into the revised constitutions? Is there any clause in the Federal Constitution authorizing the President to do all, or any one, of these acts? The only answer that can shield the President from the imputation of the most sweeping and inexcusable usurpations is that he performed these acts under the war power. Well, is the Executive the only department in the Government which participates in the war power? Surely, among the prerogatives of Congress are those of declaring war, concluding peace, raising and supporting armies, suppressing rebellions, ensuring the public security, and providing for the general welfare. But, the President insists the war is closed, and hence that war measures are no longer permissible. Why does he not conform his own official conduct to that view of the case? The writ of habeas corpus remains suspended in the rebellious States; which is allowable only in case of war. If the rebellion is so effectually closed out as to preclude Congress from exercising war powers, the President is just as effectually estopped for the same cause. Besides, Gen. GRANT, only a day or two before the date of the President's veto, issued a military order supervising the freedom of the press in the revolted States. Gen. GRANT must be held, in this particular, to be acting under the direction of the President, as his superior officer. If the war is absolutely over then this military interference by the President with the freedom of the press, is so flagrant an usurpation that it should be promptly followed by Articles of Impeachment by the House of Representatives and his arraignment before the Senate, for trial as a public criminal. All the objections urged by the President against military intervention for the protection of the blacks, under the Freemen's Bureau, apply with equal force to his own interference, by means of Gen. GRANT's order, with all the printing establishments in eleven States.

The President makes the admission that the Freedmen "should be protected," but that this protection should be granted "by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the Constitutional powers of the Courts of the United States, and of the States." "If he ask a fish, will he give him a stone?" That is exactly what President JOHNSON does. The emancipated blacks make a pathetic appeal for security in their persons, properties and reputations. He turns them over to the courts, both national and local. Every lawyer knows that resort cannot be had to the federal courts, at least with any tolerable facility, in those cases in which the blacks most need relief. In the State Courts the case is much worse. As yet in only two or three of the revolted States has provisions been made for giving blacks a status in the courts either as complainants or witnesses. These provisions so far as they have been adopted at all, have been adopted not freely, but under military duress. The President as one time, made it a condition precedent to restoration to the Union that this provision, among others, should be adopted. He now recedes from that requirement; and contends that the eleven revolted States have done all they ought to do in order to restoration. If this hypothesis should be accepted by Congress, it is not uncharitable to infer that the rebel States which have made ameliorations in the condition of the exslaves will make haste to revoke them.

After stating his objections to the bill, the President avails himself of the opportunity to restate his ideas upon reconstruction. His conception of the authority of Congress in the premises must have resulted from the beclouding of his intellect, or have been intended as a deliberate insult to the two Houses. In the patronizing tone of an autocrat he says, "I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." That is all Congress, in his judgment, has to do with the matter. The rebel States have just as good a right to representation in Congress as the loyal States; and all the Senate or the House of Representatives have a right to do is, each for itself, to see that the Southern members present certificates of election in due form. If this is the true conception, then Congress is a superfluity in the Government, and the President is an absolute Dictator for the term of his election.

But the President goes on to argue the case in behalf of the rebels. Among other points he makes this: "The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation." This entirely ignores the doctrine the President iterated and reiterated with austere and solemn grandeur a few months ago, that "treason is the highest crime known to the laws, and ought to punished as such." The rebels are no longer criminals, and justly exposed to penalties. They are invested with as full rights as citizens who never aimed murderous weapons at the vitals of the nation, but did their utmost to uphold the government. The rebels of South Carolina have just the same right to sit in Congress, by their representatives, as the loyal men of Pennsylvania. That is the Copperhead doctrine, and it is nothing else.

Does not the President see another application he involves? If the principle is sound and true, what right has the general government to tax the millions of property held by black men, so long as they are denied representation? See how studiously he now excludes the blacks from representation:

"I have, together with Congress, the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of freedom and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor."

Nothing can be stronger than the contrast between this cautious and timed utterance and resonance of his Nashville speech, to the black men of Tennessee.

"I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a fairer future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal rights his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. * * Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

The Mr. JOHNSON who spoke at Nashville was clear-sighted, bold, magnanimous. The future unrolled its map to his apprehension, and his tones reverberated like the blast of a bugle. The President JOHNSON who speaks in the veto message is a very different personage. He stands with his back to the future, that sends its prophecy to us, like the first rays of the sun on a bright morning in June, and looking wistfully to to the past, half hopes that its darkness, and doubt, and horrors, may return again.

The President, upon his own showing, is an unjust judge. He holds the scales of justice deceitfully. He has one measure for white men, and a very different one for black men. He contends it is wrong to tax white rebels while denying them the right to vote, but withholds suffrage from the loyal blacks, while leaving the burdens of taxation on their shoulders.

What a mockery is the President guilty of when he claims to stand in a "somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States; eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress." There was a convenience of argument in putting the theory of the government in place of the actual facts. The people of those "eleven States" did not vote for ANDREW JOHNSON to be President of the United States. When he was elected, he received votes only from the loyal States. The voters of those "eleven States" would have given him a "short shrift" sooner than their suffrages. But passing by this point, we insist that President Johnson, on his own showing, is bound to look after the rights and interests of the four millions of blacks, and failing in this duty is just as culpable as he would be in failing to discharge his obligations towards any other equal portion of the population of the Union.

We have said more than we intended; and yet we have left several material matters untouched. In conclusion, we only remark that every loyal man in the nation has read the message of the President with a saddened heart, while every rebel and every sympathiser with rebellion has read it with approval and exultation.

ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

The idea very generally prevails that if any mere irregularity obtains at an election, the election is therefore void. The courts have frequently decided otherwise; but the idea still continues its hold upon the public mind.

We are reminded of this by a recent contested election case in the Ohio Senate. At one of the township election boards, one of the election officers was a candidate upon one of the county tickets, and was, for that reason, ineligible as an election officer; yet he continued to sit at the board and officiate as such, all day. For that reason, and for that alone, the Senate was asked to throw out altogether the vote of that township and treat the election therein as void. There was no allegation of fraud. The election was perfectly fair, as all agreed; but the election board was not a legal one, and therefore, it was urged, the vote could not be counted.

But the Senate, and very properly, decided otherwise. The people have the right to vote, and a mere irregularity of this kind cannot deprive them of that right or vitiate their votes. The only thing that vitiates an election is *fraud*. If the fraud applies only to individual votes, those votes can be thrown out, and if it applies to the whole vote, the whole can be thrown out; but an irregularity in the form, or manner of an election, or in the constitution of the election board, which does not involve fraud, does not in any way affect the validity of the votes cast therein.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Conservative) gives a doleful account of the state of things in that reconstructed State. The infamous "Vagrant Law" recently passed by its Rebel legislature is rigidly enforced, and under its provisions the freed slaves are rapidly being re-enslaved. No negro is allowed to buy, rent, or lease any real estate; all minors of any value are taken from their parents and bound out to rapacious planters; and every freedman who does not contract for a year's labor is taken up and sold for a vagrant. The Freedmen's Bureau offices are often not accessible, and the freedmen are kept back, by the distance, from complaining. The correspondent says it would take an army of 20,000 men, to compel the planters to do justice to the freedmen. The *Commercial* editorially says:

"The people of Mississippi should be aware that such information as contained in our Jackson letter has a tendency to strengthen the opponents of the policy of the most rigid military surveillance of the South, and if they have accepted the situation in good faith, they would greatly favor the country by making it known through their acts. If it is necessary to pin the States of the South to the Union with bayonets, for forty years, certainly it will be done, for they must "accept the situation."

A CORRESPONDENT in Lawrence county writes us as follows:

"There is quite a spirited contest going on in this county, between the friends of General Geary, for Governor, and Ketchum. At a town meeting in New Castle, to elect a delegate, the friends of Geary were in a plurality, and those of Moorhead and Ketchum combined to adjourn to the 3d of March, when it is to be decided by a convention of the whole county. I would like to know how the candidates stand on the suffrage question, as that question will influence the vote in this township more than the tariff and all other questions combined."

KENTUCKY.

The returned rebels are having everything their own way in Kentucky. Their theory now is that slavery is not abolished in that State, and they intend to organize the State politically on that basis. The Frankfort *Yeoman*, one of their organs, says:

"The Louisville *Journal*, in its issue of yesterday, takes the Legislature to task for not passing some act, or making some official indorsement of the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery in the United States, and which Mr. Seward proclaims so loudly to be a part and parcel of the organic law of the land. The Legislature have done right, and Governor Helm said no more than was true, when he protested against this assumption, *and re-proclaimed that no number of States, nor any majority of Congress, had any right to bind Kentucky against her consent, in matters over which she reserved to herself the exclusive control.*"

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"The Union men of this State have been made to take back seats, as we all know, but that is not enough to satisfy the rebels. A move is now on foot to thrust into the back seats the old line Democrats whosteid at home during the war, and to put all the offices into the hands of the fighting rebels who have recently returned from the war. That is exactly what the call for a Democratic State Convention means. The *Courier* represents the returned rebel interest—the *Democrat* the stay-at-home interest. The men who followed Buckner and Breckinridge claim superior merit in the Democratic church, and are determined to have all the offices. The *Democrat* says, substantially: "Rebel brethren, we are ready to give you all the right hand of fellowship, and to embrace you as dear Democratic brethren, but if you set yourselves above us because you went into the fight, dash you, we will fight you to the bitter end."

Any one can discover, with half an eye, that the returned rebels are the pets of the people—are the elite, the lions, and that those old Democrats who staid at home are only a little less unpopular than Union men."

GUBERNATORIAL.

A correspondent of the Blairsville *New Era* says:

"Acknowledging the merits and claims of all the other candidates, we consider Mr. Moorhead the youngest public man in the party, west of the mountains. He is a lifelong Republican, one of the pioneers of the party, and has every qualification that the office requires—ability, integrity, and long experience in public affairs. As a friend of the mechanic, he has strong claims upon them—having been brought up to the occupation of a tanner—we feel certain our cause can be trusted in his hands. As a Union man, his record is all that should be desired. He never faltered in his attachment to the cause of liberty, and in defence of his country in the time of trial. He is emphatically a western man, and one who can rally around him the entire support of his party."

The *Union Flag*, of Munch Chunk says:

We incline to the opinion that, all things considered, Gen. A. K. McCLURE possesses more of the requisite qualifications for Governor of the Keystone State, at the present time, than any other candidate yet mentioned. While we shall cheerfully support any nominee put forth as the choice of the people's delegates, we, as at present advised, sincerely trust that Gen. Moorhead will be the coming man. He has the requisite qualifications, by nature, education and experience; has great strength in the western part of the State, and is in every way capable and available."

A LESSON FOR THADDEUS.—The Republicans of Lancaster, Pa., went into their recent municipal election upon a straight-out indorsement of the confiscation and destruction policy of their distinguished representative in Congress, Mr. Stevens. The consequence was that the Democrats carried the election by a round majority. If the Republican party in the State try the same experiment, the Democrats will elect their Governor with ease. The people pardon a great deal to "the spirit of liberty," but there is a limit to their good nature.—*Springfield Republican.*

The *Springfield Republican* should not meddle with things it does not understand. Lancaster City has always been democratic—so long, at least, that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. At the recent municipal election Mayor SANDERSON (dem.) was re-elected by a majority of ninety *less* than he had last year; so that the Republicans of Lancaster gained just that much by "a straight-out indorsement" of Mr. STEVENS.

THE nominations for judgeships, made by Governor Pierpoint, have aroused the ire of his opponents, some of whom go so far as to charge him with violating the Constitution, and call upon the General Assembly to impeach him. Let the Assembly first pluck the mote from its own eye, or the constitutionality of its existence may be brought into question.—*Richmond (Va. Republic.*

The ire of the majority in the Virginia Legislature against these appointees of the Governor has been stirred up solely by the fact that they are Union men, and the rebels who control that body are determined that no Union man shall hold office in that State. The leader of this rebel faction is the man BALDWIN, who headed the delegation that lately waited on the President, and with whom the latter fraternized so affectionately.

INCREASING RECKLESSNESS.—The import entries at New York for the past week amount to $8,133,295, as against the total entries of $3,772,661 the same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,777,267, against $7,078,813 same week last year.

Thus the tables are reversed. We import eight millions and export three millions, instead of exporting seven millions and importing three, as we did last year. The dullest arithmetician can see that this recklessness cannot go on long without producing a crash. "Always taking out of the meal-tub and putting none in, soon comes to the bottom."

RELIGION AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"The character of some of the churches here may be judged from the following facts: At one of the principal Episcopalian churches, the Sunday after Mr. Lincoln's murder, the rector deemed it proper to refer to the matter in a very general way. After the service he met a lady from another church, and, at once apologized for mentioning Mr. Lincoln's name. Said he, "Madam, you were present on the only occasion when the President's name has been spoken from my pulpit. You might have attended my services for the entire four years without suspecting that there was a war in the land."

THE Republicans of Carbon county have chosen General CHARLES ALBRIGHT and AMOS RIEGEL delegates to the State Convention. The delegates are understood to be for General MOORHEAD.

THE Republicans of Venango county have selected Hon. Thos. Hoge, as Senatorial delegate, and Col. L. D. Rodgers, as Representative delegate, to the Union State Convention.

If anybody doubts in what ranks the President has taken his place, let him notice who they are that fire cannon in honor of the veto.

General Geary.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I observe in the *Gazette* of this morning, an extract from a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Geary to Mr. Cessna, Chairman of the State Committee, on the 19th of August last. In relation to the letter, you remark, editorially: "That most effectually disposes of the allegation that the General was not in the Republican party last year."

Will you, Mr. Editor, inform your readers whether there is any evidence, and if so, what—that General Geary was with the Republican party prior to the writing of the letter? Can you inform the party how he voted in 1864? Did he vote for Mr. Lincoln, or did he vote at all? I do not ask this in any hostile spirit, but from a sincere desire for information on that point.

Feb. 20th, 1866. A REPUBLICAN.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN.—A German woman named Anastina Shotz was found on Saturday evening in a state of insensibility at 236 West Forty-seventh street, and her three children were found dead on a bed near her. A physician named John Roth called medical assistance, and the woman was partially revived by the application of stimulants. She is unable to give any account of the affair, as she is in a state of delirium. It is the opinion of the physician and endeavored to kill herself and children in pursuance of a quarrel with Roth. The children were Augusta, aged two and a half years, and Augustus, aged three years and eight months respectively. The physicians think that the woman smothered the children and then took poison.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I notice the statement in many papers which come to my hands from the North, that there is a disposition on the part of the loyal majority of the House to relax; a desire to yield to the "Southern" brethren, and to heal all breaches, and shake hands over an "era of good feeling," and to accept the olive branch of the President—and what that means I don't know—and all that.

Now, I beg leave to give very modestly and disinterestedly, the opinion that there is no such disposition—neither in House nor Senate. Those who say that such a sentiment exists, wish to believe it true or think that the saying will have weight in making it so. I do not think that a partisan feeling in the matter has any place among members of Congress. But a very decided majority have a very decided way of saying by their speeches, their actions, and their votes, that the doors of Congress are and will remain closed to the threats and demands of the late army of Gens. Lee and Johnston. They do not see the way clear to the admission of the late rank and file to set up their orgies of ruffianism under the dome of the Capitol. To use the words of Mr. Williams in his late speech, "They will open no hall of Valhalla, where the returning braves of the South shall quaff their foaming ale and pledge you from the grinning skulls of your own dead and forgotten heroes."

Nay, as I think, the more fully the question is discussed the more firmly the majority are settling down in the opinion, that it is the duty of Congress to fix and define the conditions in all respects under which these men shall sit in the Halls of Legislature, so that majority then does not appear, as far as I have been able to gather their opinions or infer them from their speeches and votes, any patient method of making States, any original panacea, Saud's sarsaparilla, by the taking of which yesterday's bloody rebel becomes to-day's patriot and lawgiver. Let us be plain. The fact is, for many years before the war there were certain States *attached* to the Union which were not *of* it, as the hand or arm is a member of the body—that is, so as to work and move as the central seat of life should impart motion. There was no vital union, by example, between Massachusetts and Arkansas, between Pennsylvania and South Carolina. There could be none, because Massachusetts and Pennsylvania *had really* a republican form of government, while the others mentioned had not. The institutions of the first named were those of a civilized, semi-barbarous people. The former had courts, churches, schools, regard for human life, respect for humanity and law; the latter had plantations, lonely swamps, alligators, bowie-knives, the duello, the slave, and—Brooks and Hindman their true representatives in the Federal Congress. By what power short of Almighty could such disagreeable elements of civilization and barbarism be brought into harmonious union? The barbaric is always the demonstrative element in all places and times. Thus, those who sorrowfully call to remembrance the last Congress which sat here before the war, have in their minds the picture of savage ferocity and fiendish hate expressed in every variety of offensive language and exhibition. The bludgeon and bowie-knife—the constant companion of these nomads were the constant arbitrer and final appeal. Whatever of insult could be conveyed in the sneer, and the curse; in loud and resonant coughing, sneezing, hawking and nose-blowing, while anti-slavery men were discussing in our legislative halls the issues of the day; whatever of contempt could be conveyed in disregarding all rules of order, plotting in knots to disturb and distract meetings, or standing around him in threatening and savage attitude as if to silence the voice of debate by the pistol shot—these and the thousand nameless little annoyances which a diabolical ingenuity alone could invent and none but a diabolical agency perform, mark that Congress as one which only a knave or a fool could desire to see repeated.

Through what a Red Sea this people struggled, sustained by an almighty arm, that it might make this land worthy in some respects of its revered and mighty founders! It has shaken from it, like the wounded lion in the midst of foes, these hounds and curs of barbarism. Congress is now a body of gentlemen at last. These men can express their opinions with no ruffian holding a pistol at his ear.

Yet here already are those anxious to open the doors of legislation and the seats of the nation's temple of Liberty to I know not what. Having "wandered through every place," the fiend expelled comes back with seven other devils worse than itself! Verily the last state of that house shall be worse than the first.

These remarks should not be applied to every one of the Representatives *now here*. Several are men whom an innocent man might associate with and love. But they do apply to those whom in general the country may expect and will undoubtedly see here, when once you open the door, open it ever so little. And this I feel and know to be true, from the opportunity of leaning what is going on through the Southern States. The tyranny toward black men and Union men in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and even in Virginia is now thick as your loins where before the war it was as your little finger. This is no mere allegation. The facts, the circumstances, the occurrences, attested by officers throughout those States, are astounding. The people there appear to believe, as I think most unmistakably, that in the course they are pursuing, they have a friend in no less a person than the President of the United States himself. But, however this may be, and whatever may be the immediate cause of the mad spirit of hatred—the remote cause is plainly barbarism. I am convinced that the majority in Congress fully appreciate it, and that they are determined not to admit any of the members now applying, except on such terms and with such restrictions as shall guarantee peace and decency in the future.

One more suggestion and I am done for the present. In any one in your community so absolutely purblind as not to see that opposition to the Republican majority in the House in the course they are pursuing touching reconstruction, is opposition most direct to the protection of American manufactures and American industry? Not a man stands waiting to rush into those seats who is not a sworn enemy to the iron-maker and cotton-spinners of the North. Those who would reconstruct the Union upon a firm and just basis, are those who have stood throughout the war, against British influence in our national troubles, and who do now, and will stand over, against it in our markets. In one sense, and the most important one; the whole war has been for the emancipation and elevation of labor.

Do we wish now to put our iron workers upon the same footing with England's slave of the mine, with his shilling a day! Then restore power to the copperheads and their South Carolina allies and you will have them there.

Success to American Industry! Death to Slavery Root and Branch! These are one and inseparable like Liberty and Union.—OBSERVER.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 27th, at 3 o'clock, at M'Clelland's Auction Room, 56 and 58 Fifth street, will be sold, two very desirable three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, with all the modern improvements, each containing bath-water, range, gas, water, &c.; nine rooms, including bath-room. This property is very conveniently situated, being on Western avenue, Allegheny City, well suited for persons doing business in either city. Title indisputable. Possession April 1st. Terms—one-half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, and bond and mortgage.

fe21 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

BIRMINGHAM PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 22d, at 9 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in East Birmingham, Six two-storied Brick Dwelling Houses, situated on Liberty street, between Canal and Sarah streets. Each house has separate yards, with back-coven and out houses, all in good condition, being nearly new.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

fe17 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

NAVY SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1866.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Boards of Naval Officers will convene at the Naval Hospitals, Chelsea, Mass.; Mayport, Florida; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, March 19th, 1866, for the examination of Candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Candidates desirous of appearing before either Board, must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, for the appointment during vacancy, date and place of such Board before which Board they desire to present themselves. Application must be accompanied by responsible testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-five years of age.

No expense is incurred by the Government to candidates for examination, the decision of the Board as to successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

fe20:10:dMTTS

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME LE WORKMEISTER, CLAIRVOYANCE—THE CELEBRATED MADAME LETTA, the great Astrologist, Psychometrist, with the assistance of the spirits of the departed, will tell you your destiny, and what you are in America. She will tell you whether you are married or single, and if single, when you will be married, and to whom. She is able to give any account of the absent, and if it is a matter of life or death of the children, and endeavored to kill themselves in consequence of a quarrel with Roth. The children were Augusta, aged two and a half years, and Augustus, aged three years and eight months respectively. The physicians think that the woman smothered the children and then took poison.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

fe20:1w2tr*T

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Furniture Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in the resolved, that on and after the first of March next, we will reduce the wages of our workmen fifteen per cent. By order

fe20:2td

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—There will be no freight received at the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT, corner First and Ross streets, for points above West Newton, until further notice, owing to the Bridge over Jacob's Creek, being partly washed away by gorge of ice. Freight for West Newton and all points this side will be received as heretofore.

H. C. SHALLENBERGER, fe14:tf Agent.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for increasing the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, as per resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, are now open at the office of the Company, Duquesne Way, below Hand street, and subscriptions for the remainder of the stock to be issued, will be received from the original stockholders, to the 20th inst.

S. H. KELLER, C. BEININGER, } Committee. fe13:11wd

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—By an Act of Assembly, approved the 6th of February, 1865, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue ten per cent. preferred stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars, which said stock is to be offered to the present Stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the office of the Company, and will remain open for Stockholders exclusively, until the 10th day of March next.

fe10:14dM WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Pr'sident.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, approved March 24, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who shall refuse to take out License, will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Hacks—Wheels drawn by two horses, $15 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $7 00.

JOHN S. KIRKBRIDE, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—fe5:may1d

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

fe3:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the UNION CHERRY RUN COAL AND MINING CO. are requested to meet at the Office of WM. MCCUTCHEON, 190 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., of the SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1866, for the purpose of electing their Board of Directors for the present year.

By order of the President.

fe13:20tdM J. McCUTCHEON, Sec'y.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE LONG'S RUN OIL CO. will be held at the Office of the Co., on TUESDAY, February 27th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

fe12:6td SAM'L C. SCHOYER, Sec'y.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY, ERIE, Pa., February 12th, 1866.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for Seven Directors of the ERIE CANAL COMPANY will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 5th of March, 1866.

fe16:1dM A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly, passed January 29th, 1821, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

fe10:10td N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

fe8:1awd&w WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—RAILWAY LETTING.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company invite proposals for the GRADUATION, MASONRY, BALLASTING AND IRON required on fifteen sections of their road, extending from Oil City southward, and on fifteen sections, extending from Kittanning Point northward to the vicinity of Brady's Bend Iron Work. Each section will be about one mile in length.

Maps, profiles, plans, and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the Engineer's office, on Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of March next, and proposals will be received at the same place up to 8 o'clock, P. M., of THURSDAY, the 8th of MARCH.

The line will be run out and staked as soon as practicable, but contractors can at any time obtain at the Engineer's office, in Pittsburgh, all the information necessary to enable them to examine and bid for the work understandingly.

Any further information desired can be had by application in person or by letter to the subscriber.

fe21:2td F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Grading and Paving," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for Grading and Paving Ridge Street, from Marion to Irwin avenue. Also for Grading and Paving Centre street.

fe19:td H. B. FRANCIS, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Painting Market House," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th February, for Painting the Wood and Iron Work of the Market House. Bidders are requested to make bids for TWO COATS OF PAINT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE, also for ONE COAT INSIDE AND AND TWO OUTSIDE.

Bids will also be received at the same time for WHITEWASHING THE MARKET HOUSE.

fe19:td H. B. FRANCIS, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 16th, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Plan of Water Pipes," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th February, inclusive, for making a Plan of the Water Pipes of the city.

Also, Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Street Lamps," will be received until WEDNESDAY, 28th February, inclusive, for furnishing 24 new Tin Gas Lamps of the kind now in use.

Also, Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Lighting City Lamps," will be received until WEDNESDAY, February 21st, inclusive, to take charge of the City Lamps, to light, clean, and keep in order for one year.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

fe16:td H. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

DIARIES,

Pocket Books,

Fine Memorandums,

Portfolios,

Foley's Gold Pens, warranted,

Duff's Text Books and Blanks,

Blank Books of every description

IN STORE AND MADE TO ORDER,

Counting-House Stationery.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

fe21:11d NO. 29 FIFTH STREET.

POPULAR SONG BOOKS

THE CANTEEN SONGSTER;
THE SOLDIER'S ... No. 1 and 2
THE FENIAN ... do ... No. 1 and 2
TONY PASTOR'S SONG BOOKS;
THE DIME SONG BOOKS.
AND ALL OTHER SONG BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S INDIAN SPY, 25 cents;
THE INFORMER, OR, THE FENIAN'S DAUGHTER, 25 cents;
THE GOLD HUNTERS OF AUSTRALIA, 25c.;
NEW DIME NOVELS;
NEW 50 CENT BOOKS;
MISS. MULOCH'S NEW NOVEL—NOBLE LIFE;
THE SENSIBLE LETTER WRITER;
DAVIS' AMERICAN READY RECKONER;
PARTRIDGE, by Pierpont Edes;
THE LIFE AND CONFESSION OF MARTHA GRINDER, THE POISONER, 25 cents;
THE TRIAL OF MARTHA GRINDER, 25 cents;
ALSO, ALL THE PAPERS, MAGAZINES AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN P. HUNT & CO.,

fe17 NO. 49 FIFTH STREET, (Masonic Hall.)

DIRECTORY OF THE STARRY HEAVENS; Or, A Movable Planisphere of the Heavens at Every Minute. To Astronomy what Maps are to Geography—the key that unlocks the mysteries of the changing firmament. It is the size of a 16 inch globe, and so much better as it is cheaper. Teachers are earnestly requested to call and examine. Price $6.50.

fe7:3 No. 70 Fourth street.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months on the Capital Stock; 20 per cent. in Cash and 20 per cent. in Certificates of New Stock, payable on and after the 26th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 22d inst.

fe5 3wd C. BEININGER, Secretary.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & BLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,

HORSE RAKES,

STRAW CUTTERS,

SCYTHES AND

HAY RAKES,

No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny

WANTS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A FLOORING MACHINE, new or second-hand; also, a SLIDE-LATHE, PLANER and DRILL. Address, with price and description, ROBERT C. PAUL, Frostburg, Md.

fe20:2td

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—A Middle aged Man, of experience and competency, wants a situation as ACCOUNTANT or CASHIER. Best reference. Address "MAN," at GAZETTE OFFICE.

fe17:tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE.

ja30:tf

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late Invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO.,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER,

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 2-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	1 L. 6 days a week	1 L. 3 days a week	1 L. 1 week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 25			
Five times	2 62			
Half times, one week	3 00	2 62	1 50	1
Seven times	3 45			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 12			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	10 00	7 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 50	9 00	6 00
Six months	32 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
One year	54 00	35 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	15 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

GENERAL NEWS.

A Proud Record.—It is a proud record for our brave volunteers that of the two hundred and sixteen State flags given to them as they marched to meet the rebels, but four were lost, and they were lost in battle. One man still living carried one of these flags over three thousand miles on foot. As soon as all the regiments shall have returned, the flags will be returned to the State by their brave defenders with appropriate ceremonies. Most of them are tattered to ribbons, and some of them have but a few fragments left. They have been riddled in battle and worn in the service until many of them could not be recognized as flags; but they will be treasured as sacred monuments of the unrivalled heroism of the defenders of the Republic.

The Old Flag at the South.—Col. Dan Rice, the "great showman," who has just returned to his home, in Erie county, from a professional tour in the Gulf States, represents that there is not much affection felt for the old flag in that latitude. He says that except at Government institutions, as soldiers' barracks or officers' headquarters, the United States flag was rarely seen. No steamer below the mouth of the Ohio flies the flag; no hotel in the southern cities spreads it to the breeze, and no menagerie or circus even, which usually display the flags of all nations, raises it. The menagerie with which he was connected was made an exception, at his own request.

The Southern correspondent of *The Nation* has made the acquaintance of a young Alabama merchant, with this result. Of compassionate him on the probability of his making quite a fortune from his store and the sale of his cotton, and inquired if he knew anything about another speculation—the shipping of negroes to Cuba, and selling them to Spanish planters? Yes, he said, he had been told about that, and if he had good luck he intended to get into it, for it was the biggest thing yet.

Aaron Dunn, aged 78 years, for a long time a faithful servant of Henry Clay, died at Ashland on the 6th inst. He was born in Hanover county, Va., and went to Kentucky about the close of the last century, in the family of the mother of Mr. Clay. Aaron was well known to all intimate friends of Mr. Clay. He was his body servant up to the time of his death, accompanied him to Europe when he filled diplomatic visit to that country and was constantly in attendance on him at Washington.

At a late hour last Friday night, John Shene, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Kentucky, accompanied by several companions, went to a house of ill-fame, in that city, with the intention of pulling an acquaintance, named Landrum, out of bed. They carried their design into execution; but, as the house was dark, Landrum did not recognize his friends, and seizing a pistol, fired into the crowd, killing Shene almost instantly, the ball entering one side and passing out on the other.

The Lowell *Citizen* says that on Wednesday five bales of cotton were opened on the premises of John Sutton, Dracut. The bales were and were found to contain nine hundred and eighty-seven pounds of sand, which, at forty-seven cents a pound, would net the planter a little more than $465 in gold. The bagging with which the cotton was baled on the plantation, was inclosed in cases.

On the 13th inst., Governor Patton, of Alabama, under the act authorizing pardons to be granted before convicted, published a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon for all offenses committed during the war, except rape and murder. This is to be particularly intended to reconcile discordant elements in North Alabama.

A special election was held in the Marietta (Ohio) District on Saturday, to fill the vacancy in the Ohio House of Representatives, made by the death of Hon. A. L. Haskins. Mr. Green, the Republican candidate, was elected by a majority of about 400, a gain of forty-eight over the majority for Governor Cox.

A Toronto despatch, dated the 20th ult. says: "Captain Smith, an ex-Confederate officer, and now proprietor of a hotel at Niagara, was arrested here to-day on a charge of stealing $4,000 in bonds belonging to a lady boarding in his house. He attempted to negotiate the bonds in this city, and was on his way to Montreal when apprehended."

Wm. Bray, a teamster, at Petroleum Centre met with a severe accident on Friday. A load of timber, descending McClintock's Hill, upset his team, overturning it upon him, and fatally injuring him. He belongs in Ulster county, New York, and leaves a family.

Colonias of Swiss, under the patronage of the Government of the Argentine Republic, are settling in Northern Patagonia. The soil is said to be excellent, and the region well adapted to raising cattle.

Many colored women and children are making one dollar a day by digging out bulbets in the soil about Petersburg, and selling them for old lead.

The Tennessee Memorial.

Last Friday Senator Grimes introduced a memorial into the Senate, signed by Horace Maynard and other Union members of Tennessee, setting forth that as Tennessee had reorganized, in accordance with the Republican forms, her present State Government, and elected members to both Houses, she was fully admitted as a State, with all the privileges of other States. Yesterday the Sub-Committee of the joint Committee on Reconstruction took up the memorial and agreed to report a bill in accordance with the said memorial to the full committee. The Committee voted to reject the report. Yeas—Messrs. Wade, Ramsey, Howe, Bingham, Fessenden, Harris, Morrill and Grimes. Nays—Messrs. Williams, Howard, Boutwell, Rogers, Conkling, Stevens, Johnson and Grider.

It was then moved to refer the report to the sub committee of three (Messrs. Fessenden, Williams and Boutwell), with instructions to amend it so as to require equal suffrage, to the pudiction of the Rebel debt, and the continuation of the denial of the right of Rebels to vote for a period of five years, on which vote the yeas stood—Messrs. Williams, Howard, Boutwell, Conkling, Stevens, Grimes, Washburne, Fessenden and Bingham. Nays—Messrs. Harris, Rogers, Johnson, Blow, Grider and Morrill. The committee then adjourned to meet on Monday morning.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A despatch from a number of citizens of Memphis, Tenn., asking that the 4,000 colored troops at that place be disbanded, was referred to Major General Thomas, who referred it to Major General Stoneman, commanding Department of Tennessee, at Memphis, Tennessee, "who will inform the Mayor of the City of Memphis, and others interested, authoritatively of the views of the President of the United States, that if they and the people are prepared to guarantee equal rights and justice to all men within their respective limits, he will be slow to consider the propriety of removing the troops altogether, or of conceding to their request that only white troops be employed among them. Until they are prepared to give such guarantees, it is not considered that they have any right to expect that their petition should be favorably considered; but that while they own conduct renders it necessary to keep troops among them, we must use such as we have, be they white or black, without regard to their feelings or wishes on the subject."

A telegraphic dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the *Inquirer*, says:

"The cholera, one of the particularly evil ones, are prevailing about the suburbs. The appearance of cases is alarming. Children die very soon, and rarely continue sick for a week. Nearly all is fatal. Many of the cases originate from the use of impure water. Immediate removal is advised among the citizens. The disease is confined to the poorer classes, and the effects of the fearful visitant."

We don't know about the closing part of the story, but shake on to say that the devil is to be running loose in Kentucky, before long, for some time past.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGERESS.....ANNA EBERLE.

Second night and great success of the eminent actress,

MISS LAURA KEENE,

Also of the talented young Comedian,

Mr. HARRY HAWK.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the great Comedy of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the great

ARAB NO BROGUE,

introducing the great Fenian song of "Wearing of the Green."

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER....WM. HENDERSON.

Third night of the favorite actress,

MISS JULIA DALY,

Supported by the old Pittsburgh favorite,

MR. SAM RYAN.

THIS EVENING will be presented

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,

Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with the
MOUNTAIN OUTLAW; OR, THE WRECK OF A FIFE.
In rehearsal, LOST IN LONDON.

PYRITES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WILL BUY

PYRITES,

OR,

Sulphuret of Iron

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co's Office,

Corner Fifth Street and Duquesne Way.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLEN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CURE, for the speedy cure of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Jaundice, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach or digestive organs.

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the Dyspepsia we have. A great variety of disorders arise from this fruitful source. Bilious diseases, such as Bilious Fever, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Pneumonia, Bilious Colic, Bilious Diarrhœa, Bilious Dysentery, Bilious Cholera, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Bilious Affections of the Kidneys, Bilious Affections of the Liver, Bilious Erysipelas, Bilious Affections of the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Apoplexy, all of which originate in this same part, as the intermittent fever or ague. These diseases, all of which are aggravated by

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express.....2:30 a m	Mail.....1:30 a m
Allen Accom'n.7:30 a m	Fast Line.....2:00 a m
Cincinnati Exp'ss.9:00 a m	1st Fast Accom'n.8:30 a m
Mail.....9:00 a m	1st Mail Accom'n.9:30 a m
Phil'a Express..3:30 p m	2d Mail Accom..12:50 a m
Cincinnati Ac'm.4:30 p m	Cincinnati Exp'ss.10:05 a m
Fast Line.....8:00 p m	Day Express.....10:30 a m
1st Mail Accom..6:30 p m	Allen Accom'n.1:30 p m
2d " " ..9:00 p m	Phila. Express..1:50 p m
1st Penn Accom'n.10:00 p m	Cincinnati Exp'ss.1:50 p m
2d " " ..2:00 p m	2d Mail Accom..4:30 p m
	1st Penn Accom'n.6:25 p m
	2d " " ..8:00 p m

The church train' eaves Wilkinsburg Station every Sunday at 9:00 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 3:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....2:30 a m	Fast Line.....7:30 a m
Express.....10:00 a m	Express.....3:00 p m
Accommodation..4:30 p m	Accommodation..10:30 a m
Steubenville Accommodation.....5:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation.....10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express.....4 a m	Express.....2:05 a m
Express.....:30 p m	Express.....9:15 p m
Express.....7:30 p m	Express.....4:25 p m
Mail.....7:15 a m	Mail.....4:45 p m

Wheeling Exp'ss 8:15 p m

N. B.—Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., and 5:00 p.m.; Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 3:45 p. m.; Wellsville, 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express.....3:30 a m	Express.....3:30 p m
Express.....:30 p m	Express.....2:15 p m
Express.....6:30 p m	Express.....2:25 a m
Mail.....6:30 p m	Express.....8:25 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 6:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:15 a m	Mail.....4:05 p m
Express.....11:30 a m	Express.....10:30 a m
Mail Exp'ss.....1:30 p m	Mail Exp'ss.....6:45 p m
1st Mail.....11:30 a m	1st Mail.....3:00 p m
2d " .....6:15 a m	

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....6:45 a m	Express.....11:00 a m
Express.....1:30 p m	Mail.....6:15 p m
Accommodation..5:30 p m	Accommodation..9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Departs.	Arrives.
6:40 a m	No. 27 Express.....6:45 a m
No. 29 Express..7:00 p m	Ft. Pitt., Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
2.....4:00 p m	6:00 a m.....6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
6% p. m.	6 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
6% p. m.	6% a. m.

Washington Stage—Mayo's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
3% p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

90 PENN STREET,

JAMES BAIR & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all occasions. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, on reasonable rates. HORSES FOR SALE OR EX DAY AND NIGHT. no7:3rd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Home Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Christ's M. E. Church of Pittsburgh, was celebrated last night in Christ's Church, corner of Penn and Handcock streets. The exercises were commenced with a voluntary by the choir, "O Father, O Holy Father," a trio, by Mozart, after which Rev. W. A. Davidson, of the Liberty street Church, explained the object of the meeting. Rev. Mr. S. Jones then offered up a prayer, after which the 1084th hymn was sung:

"Soon may the last glad song arise,
Through all the shining worlds of the skies—
That song of triumph which records
That all the earth are now the Lord's."

The following report of Miss Julia Alexander, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Managers, was then read by Professor Goff:

MANAGERS' REPORT.

At the close of the first year of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the vicinity, the Managers deem it proper to lay before the Society the following report:

On the 15th of November, 1864, a number of Ladies and Ministers, convened in Smithfield M. E. Church, to project the plan of a Ladies Home Missionary Society. Rev. W. A. Davidson was called to the Chair, and Rev. E. T. Miller, appointed Secretary. After the opening exercises, the Chairman set before the meeting more fully than had previously been brought to our notice, the necessity of the existence of such an organization in our midst, and exhorted us, that our grand object should be to supply the spiritual wants of the destitute of these cities, by sending out missionaries, establishing sabbath schools, and, as far as it was in our power, to build up churches. The Constitution of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Cincinnati, with such amendments as were thought advisable, was adopted as the Constitution of this Society, and accordingly managers, from the members of the different Methodist Episcopal Churches included in the intended working limits of the society, were elected. The society duly organized, we at once placed two active, zealous missionaries in the field, Rev. James Hollingshead and Rev. Warner Long, who have been untiring in their efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of the unfortunate among us, and their success been truly gratifying. The Gospel has been carried to those, who, from their circumstances, or from utter indifference to their souls' salvation, had previously been deprived of its sacred influence, and many deathless souls have, through this means been made glad by drinking at the fount of "living water." Twelve hundred and eighty-two missionary visits have been made. Three hundred and thirty-four thousand and forty-three pages of tracts have been distributed, besides other religious reading matter, and none but our Father in Heaven can ever know of the wonderful effects of these missions in desolate homes, telling of joy and peace to the grief stricken heart, and promises of good to the believer.

Through the instrumentality of the Dorcas Society formed (three months since) in connection with the Ladies' Home Mission, the necessitous members of the Church as far as we would permit, have been relieved. One hundred and thirty-two articles of clothing have been distributed, through which agency the hearts of many have been reached, who otherwise would have been careless in regard to their eternal happiness.

To our friends, who by their liberal donations have assisted us in carrying on this great work, we tender our sincere thanks, and though you may not be permitted to behold the complete results of your kind beneficence in this life, then it shall be said, well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," then shall you see and be satisfied. We have worked together pleasantly for the past year; acquaintances have been made and friendships formed, which, had it not been for this Society, in all probability would never have been; and now, at the close of the year, all are found in their places, with but one exception. The brightest and happiest face of our number is missing. Mrs. Annie B. Collard, formerly our Treasurer, the morning of life, having finished the work given her to do, it was said to her: It is enough; come up higher. Truly "God moves in a mysterious way." The workings of the Heavenly Father is gratifying and encouraging. Our Society is but in its infancy, and great results are not to be obtained in a day. But from the success attending us during the past twelve months, we have every encouragement to continue in the cause we have espoused—a cause than which there is none greater. And may the blessings of our Heavenly Father, which has rested upon us this year, crown our labors with success in years that are to come.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIA A. ALEXANDER, Cor. Sec.

The treasurer's report of Mrs. Rev. W. A. Davidson, was then read by Rev. W. H. Kincaid:

Mrs. Rev. W. A. Davidson in account with the Ladies' Home (M. E.) Missionary Society.

LIBERTY STREET CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. Rev. W. A. Davidson	$60,00
"	" Mrs. Gregg	20,00
"	" Mrs. J. B. Mubley	70,00
"	" Mrs. S. R. Fulton	46,50
"	" Mrs. J. Collord	47,50
"	" Mrs. M. Morgan	67,00
Total		$405,50

SMITHFIELD STREET CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. Dr. C. A. Holmes	$60,00
"	" Mrs. J. Grazier	27,55
"	" Mrs. J. H. Morrison	167,00
"	" Mrs. W. E. Lowe	7,00
"	" Mrs. H. Woodward	16,00
"	" Mrs. Tontell	22,00
"	" Mrs. M. Elliot	27,75
"	" Miss S. G. Shepherd	22,75
Total		$291,40

CHRIST CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. Rev. E. B. Snyder	$28,00
"	" Mrs. A. Bradley	201,00
"	" Mrs. S. M. Kier	440,50
"	" Mrs. Rev. J. H. Ebbert	79,50
"	" Mrs. R. Robinson	22,00
"	" Miss M. McKee	452,50
Total		$1,223,50

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. T. Snowden	$97,00

TRINITY CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. J. Paisley	$34,50
"	" Mrs. S. Greer	29,00
"	" Mrs. J. S. Fleming	10,25
Total		$63.75

ROSS STREET CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. W. W. Mair	$103,00
"	" Mrs. J. W. McIlwaine	1,75
Total		$104.75

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. D. S. Taylor	$30,00
"	" Mrs. G. Duncan	10,00
"	" Miss M. Krusen	7,00
Total		$47,00

SOUTH COMMON CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. E. Jack	$23,00
"	" Mrs. M. Gillis	7,00
Total		$40,00

TEMPERANCEVILLE CHURCH.

Collected by	Mrs. L. Wood	$10,00

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. W. Blanchard	$60,00
Tuition Fees	10,40
Fines	4,35
Mr. Hoffstat	5,00
Total	$85,35

EXPENDITURES.

Rev. J. Hollingshead's salary	$1,700,00
Rev. W. Long's salary	900,00
Dry Goods	119,46
Relief of Stock	5,00
Error	1,00
Printing, Stationary &c	20,80
Balance in the Treasury	153,79
Total	$2,310,05

She following report of Missionaries by Rev. J. Hollingshead, of the work done by himself and Rev. W. Long, was then read:

ANNUAL REPORT.

Missionary visits	1,282
Sermons preached	218
Sabbath school addresses	69
Funerals attended	18
Tracts distributed, pages	48,443
Sabbath school books distributed	153,844

This does not include Bibles, Testaments or Hymns.

No. of mission classes	3
" members in classes	110
" accessions during the year	49
" deaths	2
" baptisms	30
" mission schools	5
" officers and teachers	77
" scholars	322
" books in libraries	1,125
" Sabbath school advocates taken	440
" scholars converted	18

Money raised for carrying on our work, and for the poor.....$1,121,61

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, an address was delivered by Rev. C. B. Snyder, Pastor of Christ's Church, in which he gave a brief history of the rise and progress of home missions. His address was very interesting, and gave a very clear and succinct history of the progress of missions in our city.

The matter was brought home to the minds of all present, and the way was pointed out by which all could take part in the home missionary movements. At the conclusion of his remarks, the choir, led by Mr. G. Alexander and Miss Cora Brown, sang the anthem, "But in the last days it shall come to pass."

An address was then delivered by Rev. C. A. Holmes upon matters connected with the missionary cause, after which the question was taken upon the reports as read, which were adopted.

The election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year was then taken up and resulted as follows:

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Liberty Street Church.—Mrs. John Grier, Mrs. W. D. Patterson, Mrs. J. R. Hubley, Mrs. S. R. Fulton, Mrs. G. W. Codin, Mrs. J. Shallenberger, Mrs. Susan Dory, Mrs. E. S. Finch, Miss Mary Hunnings.

Smithfield Street Church.—Mrs. Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, Mrs. J. Grazier, Mrs. J. H. Morrison, Mrs. W. E. Lowe, Mrs. M. Youngson, Mrs. Tontell, Mrs. Otis Shepherd, Mrs. John Routh, Mrs. Joseph C. Dickson, Miss Sarah G. Shepherd, Miss Ann Elliott, Miss Kate Long, Miss Julia Bowers.

Christ Church.—Mrs. Rev. E. B. Snyder, Mrs. A. Bradley, Mrs. L. M. Kier, Mrs. J. H. Ebbert, Mrs. R. Robison, Mrs. John Moorhead, Mrs. M. McKee.

Pennsylvania Avenue.—Mrs. Rev. J. A. Miller, Mrs. Thos. Snowden, Mrs. J. McCune, Mrs. Jno. Murphy, Mrs. Jno. Sargeant, Miss Fanny Coon.

Trinity Church.—Mrs. Rev. W. B. Watkins, Mrs. J. Paisley, Mrs. J. S. Fleming, Mrs. S. Grier.

Ross Street Church.—Mrs. W. W. Mair, Mrs. A. Mills.

Ames Chapel.—Mrs. Sarah J. Getty.

A Doxology was then sung by the congregation, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation dismissed.

We cannot too highly commend the efficient services of the Lady officers of the Board of Managers during the past year. Their labors have been gratuitous and arduous, and they have acquitted themselves well. Especially is the same indebted to Miss Mary Hunnings, Recording Secretary for her indefatigable and valuable services.

Swindling Operations—Nine Hundred Dollars.

The Allegheny night police, arrested three men on Monday night, under the following circumstances: It appears that on Monday forenoon, two strangers visited Troy Hill, Reserve township, and entered Lonsdale's grave yard, of which Mr. Frederick Sanders is Superintendent, and engaged with him in a lengthy conversation. They stated that they were in search of the remains of a friend who had arrived in this country some eighteen months ago, from Germany, and taking sick had died; that they had been to a number of cemeteries and had failed in finding the remains. Mr. Sanders could give them no information about the matter, and the two were about leaving, when a third party made his appearance, and stated, in French, that a man named Miller had swindled him out of a valuable gold watch, and he had been endeavoring to find his whereabouts, but failed. He had a quantity of jewelry with him, and wished to leave it in Mr. Sander's care until he returned from New York, whither he was going to procure a lot of goods, which had been consigned to him by a firm in Europe, and which, he alleged, was stored in the Custom House there. Mr. S. declined to take charge of the articles, when the individual displayed two watches, which he said were gold. One of the parties first mentioned examined the time pieces, and proposed to purchase one of them, offering three hundred and fifty dollars for it. He represented himself as a clothier, doing business on Market street in this city, and requested the would be salesman to accompany him and he would pay the money. This the latter refused to do, alleging that the watch had been given to him by his mother, and he would not part with it for double the amount offered. The stock in trade was then transferred to the possession of Mr. Sanders, who forked over the amount stated, and the trio departed company.

Several hours had elapsed ere the grave-digger suspected that he had been swindled, but calling upon a jeweler, he was surprised to learn that they were worthless comparatively worthless. Sanders repaired to the Allegheny Mayor's office in the evening, and Captain McKelvy thereupon detailed Officers Bowden, Sarber and Mullen to proceed there out the guilty parties. At ten o'clock Monday night, they proceeded to Schloss' boarding house, No. 28, Second street, in this city, where they found the guilty trio in bed. They were conducted to the tombs, locked up for the night, and on Tuesday morning, although denying their guilt, the money obtained from them and were about to be set free, Sanders declining to prosecute,) when Officers Bowden and Sarber served a warrant upon them, based upon information made by one of Mr. Sanders, charging them with obtaining money under false pretenses. Upon this information they were again consigned to the tombs, where they remain awaiting a hearing.

The parties are Hebrews, and formerly resided on John's street in Cincinnati, Ohio. From certain documents found in their possession, it is presumed that they have operated to a considerable extent in Louisville and all intermediate points. Captain McKelvy and the officers under him, deserve credit for the energy displayed in tracing out the guilty parties.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—Our Female American Cousin draws full houses every night, Miss Julia Daly and Sam Ryan appearing as the prominent characters. To-night it will be presented for the third time, the performance concluding with the Mountain Outlaw, or the Wreck of Life.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Laura Keene would draw at all places and under all circumstances. We crowded in at the Opera House last night, and were pleased to see so well filled. To-night she appears again in the sterling comedy of Our American Cousin, assisted by Henry Hawks and Miss Lizzie Weaver. The latter will succeed in roadside with Arrah na Pogue.

PERSONAL.—Miss Lucille Western arrived in the city yesterday morning. Is she engaged at either of the theatres?

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—The grand ball of the Stewart Hook and Ladder Company comes off tomorrow night. Keep it in mind.

GYMNASIUM.—The Gymnasium was well patronized last night, and we understand that the performances were of the most satisfactory nature. We regret that more engagements were of such a nature as precluded the possibility of our attendance.

Book Notices.

"DAY'S AMERICAN READY RECKONER. New York: Day, Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald.

This is a neat little work, price 50 cents, containing tables for rapid calculations of aggregate values, wages, salaries, board, interest money, timber, plank, board, wood and land measurements, with explanations of the proper methods of reckoning them and simple rules for measuring land. These tables are all original, and render the work complete and all that could be desired.

For sale by H. Miner, Fifth street, next door to the Post Office.

"MAY'S NEW SPANISH LETTER WRITER; being a comprehensive and complete guide and assistant for those who desire to carry on an Epistolary Correspondence. New York. Dick & Fitzgerald.

To those who need a work of this kind, this volume will be a great assistance. It is adapted to the present style of letter-writing and contains a large collection of model letters on the most important matters of life, and adapted to all ages and conditions. For sale by H. Miner.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS," (for March,) which is steadily growing in popularity, is just out, and can be had of W. A. Gildenfeny, No. 45 Fifth street, near Wood.

Heavy Robbery—Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Stolen.

On Monday night, at a late hour, a man whose name was given to us as Geist, retired to bed in the tavern of Peter Tracy, No. 4 Allegheny Diamond, leaving two hundred and fifty dollars in greenbacks, and a promissory note for two hundred dollars in his pantaloons pockets. Having imbibed freely of malt liquors, he slept rather later than usual yesterday morning, and upon rising, found the contents of his pockets gone. The police were informed of the theft and are on the look out for the perpetrator of the bold deed.

Burglary in Allegheny.—At a late hour on Monday night, or an early hour yesterday morning, the feed store of Mr. David Jones, on Beaver street, above North Common, Second Ward, Allegheny, was entered by burglars. The entrance was effected by forcing open a door in the rear of the building, and the burglars had time to carry off the contents of the establishment, which they succeeded in doing. Among the articles purloined was quite a number of bags of oats and other feeds. No clue to the perpetrators.

Police Magistrate.—We are pleased to learn that the Governor of Police Magistrate will soon be requested, and that those who were so unfortunate as to be able to be present upon the last occasion, will now have another opportunity of hearing that celebrated Oratorio. We will give due notice of the time at which it will come off.

The Alleged Nevin Poisoning Case.

After an incarceration in the county jail since the 30th of December last, the case of Mrs. Nevin was brought to a close last evening. The result, as will be seen, is that no matter of a poisonous nature was found in the stomach of Mr. Nevin.

The jury held an adjourned meeting to conclude their inquest last evening at the Mayor's office.

PROF. BENJAMIN C. JILLSON'S TESTIMONY.

The most important evidence was that of Prof. Jillson, of the Western University. Being sworn, he testified as follows: About two weeks ago I received a jar which was said to contain part of a human body, which the Coroner requested me to analyze; took the jar, opened it, and found it to contain most of the abdominal viscera, and a part of the thoracic viscera; first examined the parts carefully to see if there was any change, but they were so much decomposed that I was unable to tell whether any change from decomposition or other causes had taken place; noticed a large number of black specks, about half a dozen, perhaps, which I removed by forceps, and placed in water, and they spread out, leaving the appearance of paper. Upon examining them with a microscope, I found them to be small pieces of skin. I also noticed a goodly number of hairs, one inch or an inch and a half in length. On examining these with a microscope I found them to be human, and of sandy or reddish hue. I therefore concluded that they were parts of the subject (body) which had become mixed with the viscera while the body was being exhumed. I first selected for chemical analysis the stomach and small intestines, and, after a careful analysis, I detected nothing of a poisonous nature. I also took a part of the rectum and, after a careful chemical analysis, detected nothing of a poisonous character. I then took the liver and, after taking a part of the liver, spleen, lungs, and a small quantity of the blood, and made a chemical analysis, and discovered no poison; I therefore made an analysis of the lungs, stomach, liver, spleen, blood and small intestines, and discovered nothing of a poisonous nature. My examination was not to discover any particular poison; it was conducted according to Fresenius and Babo's methods, and would have discovered any inorganic substances in the remains. I found no trace whatever of any poison in the body.

DR. W. W. DENNY'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Denny sworn.—Was called on to attend John Nevin; was called by Mr. Richard Stubbs, on the 7th of October last; found him vomiting; he had nausea, burning sensation in the stomach and coldness of the extremities; there was a prostrate condition of the system, and I did not form any definite opinion as to the disease, but I inferred that it was an affection of a typhoid character; he had been in the army, and informed me that he had been unwell for some time; he became sick four weeks when I was called to see him. Some of the symptoms were those of poison. Arsenic would produce most of the symptoms; saw no symptoms of poison, contained those exhibited by the patient. His attendants were very kind and everything seemed harmonious in the family. His wife was generally present through the day and administered the medicine. Attended the patient eight days—up to the day before his death. The symptoms described increased in severity up to the time of his death. I remarked to his wife that there were one or two medicines which, if given in too large doses, would create the symptoms described. I did not name the medicines, but had reference to arsenic and antimony. The medicines I administered I furnished myself, and did not write any prescriptions. There were no symptoms of syphilis apparent on the body of the deceased.

After short consultation the jury returned a verdict setting forth that the deceased, John L. Nevin, came to his death on the 30th day of October last from natural causes, and the jury recommend that Mrs. Mary Nevin be immediately discharged from custody.

The Allegheny Mrs. Nevin is still to be necessary to bring her before the Court, as she has been finally committed to answer the charge of murder.

Beyond all doubt the woman is innocent of the charge made against her. The information made by Mrs. Margaretta Avery, the prosecutrix, was doubtless entered with a full belief that Nevin had been poisoned by his wife, as she had threatened to do so on numerous occasions. If Mrs. Avery testified truthfully. Mrs. Nevin will probably be discharged to-day, from jail, where she has been incarcerated since last December.

Skatorial.—Judging from appearances and feelings last night, there will be good skating to-day. In conversation with the Meagher Brothers last evening, they assured us that if the weather continued as cold as it was last evening, they will certainly appear upon Centre Park this afternoon and evening. We would say to-day is the time, and you will be able to tell whether or not there will be skating to-day.

Practical Philanthropy.—A collection was yesterday taken up at the Fort Pitt Foundry, for the benefit of the sufferers at the Prospect street fire, and the result was $100.75 was collected for their relief. Such philanthropy needs no comment.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Have proved, from the most ample experience in extensive success, simple, efficient, and reliable. They are the only medicines strictly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them: so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to command confidence.

No		CURES.	CENTS.
1	cures	FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammation	25
2	"	WORMS, Worm Fever, Colic	25
3	"	CRYING COLIC, or Teething of infants	25
4	"	DIARRHEA of children or adults	25
5	"	DYSENTERY, Griping and Bilious Colic	25
6	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea	25
7	"	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	"	HEADACHE, Sick Headache	25
10	"	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11	"	SUPPRESSED, scanty and painful periods	25
12	"	LEUCORRHŒA, or Whites	25
13	"	CROUP, Hoarse Cough	25
14	"	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	"	RHEUMATISM, all rheumatic pains	25
16	"	FEVER AND AGUE, Chills and Fever	50
17	"	PILES, internal or external	50
18	"	OPTHALMY, sore, inflamed eyes	50
19	"	CATARRH, acute or chronic, influenza	50
20	"	WHOOPING COUGH, spasmodic cough	50
21	"	ASTHMA, oppressed	50
22	"	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
23	"	DROPSY, enlarged glands	50
24	"	GENERAL DEBILITY, physical weakness	50
25	"	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26	"	ASTHMA, Oppressed or difficult breathing	50
27	"	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1,00
29	"	BOIL OF CARBUNCLE, Sore Eruptions	50
30	"	URINARY INCONTINENCE	50
31	"	PAINFUL PERIODS, even with suppression	50
32	"	SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	50
33	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1,00
34	"	DIPTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	100

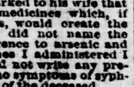
FAMILY CASES.

Cases of 20 vials, in morocco case and book complete.....$10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco and book.....5 00
Case of 10 vials, in morocco and book.....3 00
Case of 10 boxes (No. 1 to 15) and book.....5 00

H. H. HUMPHREY & CO.,
Corner of Fourth and Market streets.
Wholesale Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. KIER & CO., 22 Smithfield street; JOS. FLEMING & SON, 412 Wood street, Pittsburgh, and J. J. EAST, No. 188 Federal street, Allegheny; McCLARAN & McKENNAN, corner of Diamond and Market street, Pittsburgh.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Bellidinous COUGH BALSAM



is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, &c. Being prepared from Hoarhound and Balsam of Tolu, with honey and experimenting and practicing for years, it is particularly suitable for all complaints of the Throat and Lungs For sale by Druggists everywhere.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, 5 Agents.

oct18:d&w

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has CURED thousands of the worst cases of BLOOD AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. For sale by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors & Agents.

oct18:d&w4

DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. Strickland's TONIC, is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antacids and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a necessity for Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency, Indigestion and debility. It is not alcoholic; therefore, particularly suited for weak, nervous, and delicate people. For sale by all druggists everywhere at 81 per bottle.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors & Agents.

oct18:d&w4

FORTY YEARS PRACTICE IN SEXUAL DISEASES

Gives me a knowledge seldom possessed by Physicians. My long residence in this city, and the amount of patients treated annually by me, are sufficient proof of the fact.

SPERMATORRHŒA, or Sexual Weakness, and all diseases arising therefrom, are SPEEDILY CURED by the use of the great SPECIFIC and CERTAIN REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Correspondence held sacredly confidential. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m. Address, DR. J. W. BRADFIELD, M. D., 57 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Diamond Address, Box 668, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja8:1y

PRIVATE DISEASES.

OFFICE 253½ PENN STREET, Near Hand.

For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness and other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention Cure warranted or money refunded.

Office hours—7 to 10 a. m., 12 to 2, and 6 to 9 p. m. Address letters W., 253½ Penn street. no17

PAINTERS.

JAMES H. LONG.....JOHN LAN

LONG & LANE,

SIGN ARTISTS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.

No. 65 SMITHFIELD St., PITTSBURGH.

Lettering of all kinds executed; promptly and in unsurpassed elegance.

Beautiful Show Cards on enameled paper of all colors, and Gilt signs on glass, made to order and warranted to stand the weather.

Pictorial Designs executed in a highly artistic manner.

Graining, Painting done with a regard to durability harmony of color, and workmanlike finish.

All work at reasonable rates. ja8:1y

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

North East corner of Third and Market Streets.

ap-:1 PITTSBURGH

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with ipatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. G. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., 75, FOURTH STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

	Par.	Bid.	Ask'd	Last Sales.
C. S. Sixes, 1881	—	104 00	104 25	104 00
U. S. 5-20's	—	102 75	103 00	102 75
U. S. 7-30's	—	96 50	99 75	96 50
U. S. 10-40's	—	94 00	94 25	94 00
U. S. Certificates	—	88 25	88 50	88 50

RAILROAD.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.	100	80 00	82 00	80 00-	81 50
Cleveland & Pitts	100	78 00	79 50	78 00	
Allegheny Valley	50	—	10 00	8 25	
Allegheny & Maden	50	—	—	—	
Birmingham	—	—	—	—	
Connellsville	50	9 50	9 75	9 50-	9 75
Pitts. & Steubenville	50	5 75	6 00	5 50	5 00
Pennsylvania	50	54 50	54 75	54 75	

BANKS.

Bank Pittsburgh	50	60 00	63 00	60 50-	61 00
First National	100	150 00	—	150 00	
Second National	100	126 00	128 00	126 00	
Third National	100	124 50	—	125 00	
Fourth National	100	—	113 00	112 00	
M. & M. National	50	60 00	61 00	61 00	
Exchange National	50	60 00	61 00	60 00	
Mechanics' Nat	50	70 00	—	70 00	
Iron City National	50	79 50	80 00	79 50	
Allegheny National	50	58 00	60 00	60 00	
Nat. Bk. Commerce	100	106 00	110 00	108 00	
Peoples' National	100	108 00	109 00	108 00	
Farmers' Deposit	100	—	150 00	—	
Citizens National	50	90 00	91 00	90 75	
Union National	100	90 00	95 00	100 00	
Tradesmans' Nat	100	120 00	130 00	120 00	
First (Alleg.) Nat	100	123 00	—	124 50	
Second (Alleg.) Nat	100	—	—	—	
First Birmg.) Nat	100	—	—	—	
Manch. Savings'	50	50 00	60 00	—	

INSURANCE.

Allegheny	25	—	—	—	
Southern	50	—	30 00	28 00	
Cash	50	—	53 00	—	
Citizens	50	—	—	—	
Eureka	50	—	—	—	
Man. & Merchants	25	—	—	—	
Monongahela	25	—	45 00	40 00	
Pennsylvania	50	45 00	48 00	50 00	
Pittsburgh	50	53 00	—	—	
Peoples	25	—	40 00	—	
Western	50	—	—	—	
German	100	—	—	—	

BRIDGES.

Birmingham	50	—	—	—	
Hand Street	50	—	—	—	
Monongahela	25	28 75	30 00	28 75	
St. Clair Street	25	—	—	—	

GAS.

Allegheny	25	—	—	—	
Birmingham	50	30 00	—	30 00	
Pittsburgh	50	—	80 00	—	

OIL.

Columbia	10	24 25	24 50	24 75	
Quaker	10	1 50	1 75	1 75	
C. R. & Pithole	1	—	—	—	
Pithole	10	30	—	30	
Phila. Exc. & C. R.	1	60	75	50	
Union Lubric	1	25	40	25	
Tack	5	10	30	30	

TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1866.

Gold remains heavy, with little demand for custom duties, and no speculative movement. Governments improved one-fourth under favorable steamer news. The general tone of the New York market is weaker, with a decline in Railway shares, and rather less business at the old board. Seller's option are more frequent than a week since.

The Pittsburgh stock market is quiet, with a limited inquiry for any class of shares. Governments are scarce in this market, and we quote them one-fourth per cent higher than current New York rates. Private telegrams from New York o